The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 1741.

MONGST other paradoxical Notions which may from time to time appear in the Works of our Patriot-Scribblers, this has been more than once in culcated, That our Governors are fit to do any thing but rule us; and those who are fit for nothing else, are yet able, in their Opinions, to rule them.

bretal Principle Common Sense is willing to re-claret, Caleb, my old Friend Caleb, will amend and the Champion, having defervedly raifed a from the known Excellency of his Morals the Goodness to undertake the People. Unthe Clergy, the Nobility, the Senate, at & hined Gentlemen for their kind Concern to-ten especially as 'tis unask'd, and, as I am inform'd, of late——unrewarded. Yet it dow'd this Reformation is carried on of late Pains than ever; as if the Society intended the Ingratitude of their Country men, by thewmempt for every thing but their Duty. In the Craftsman of this Day is penn'd, on a fonvincing the People that Folks at the Home know nothing of Affairs Abroad; and Men in Great Britain are fitter to have Seats Carcil-Board, than those the King has call'd One would think the Author had mistaken Maxim, and instead of, In the Multitude of n had read, In having the Multitude for thy

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me is Sofety. at my giving an Article of Foreign News for him to advance a Charge, and to demand is should give a previous Judgment on the Af-leshagena, before it comes under the Conside-Parliament: Whence I gather that fome Folks convinced they have reckon'd without their what the next H—of C—will be as little from as the last. In truth, one need not this, when we coolly consider the Paper and the Matter suggested therein, and the Method proving it. 1 acknowledge Caleb has some inheast of his Correspondent, who has certainly Sching look something more like Treason, nay liden, than any of the Family of D'Anvers I mour to be acquainted with, could do, tho' Profession, and for many Years past they have uthing else. However, I make no question table to deal even with this new Sophist, and to the Craft sman's worthy (tho' unknown) Coris as unworthy a Dealer in Falshood and as ever was known. In doing this, I shall but his own Letter; for hi-ming has been so fatal to the Malecontents as have produced themselves. After this Intro It is proceed to examine the Merit of this hodedion, which some would have thought a to an Impeachment.

by Author informs us, that TREASON has this ratio our Law, that it is ever supposed and to be against the King, his Crown and but yet no Approval does excuse, or can an Parden from the Grown be pleaded to an Imat by the Commons in Parliament.' I shall the Law on his Affertion, as having no doubt fit and his Affociate the Barrifter are reasonability in the Mystery of Treason.—— Well, being fettled, that a Minister may be guilty , and his Master concerned in it; which is a and his Master concerned in it; which is a lininuation.— What follows from thence?

Agreement made with the Spaniards not to the upon them would be such a Treaton. the there are Precedents for profecuting as well to condemning such Treasons, the Cases of of Oxford and the Duke of Ormend are prolave no Inclination to open the Wounds, or Sorrows of Noble Families; otherwise I them in those Articles as Treason, and the this Author; but I have no Occasion for grant him all he has advanced, and only know what Sort of Proof we are to expect as he that fuch an Agreement has been made with d, by whom, and what Concern the Crown a how far it has approved of it.

From the Nature of the Accusation, from the Importance of this Matter to the Nation, from his own Proceeding as to the Preliminaries, of which he affords us unnecessary Proofs ; from all this I will. I must. conclude, that Proof, substantial Proof, ought to be had of the Capital Fact, this treasonable Engagement with the Spaniards: Instead of which the Craftsman's worthy Correspondent produces - What ? - Why, a strain'd Conclusion from a Hague Article in a common News-Paper. If the introducing fuch Suppositions, advancing on them such Arguments, and throwing out in the Course of the latter such Insinuations as every common Reader must discern in that Lecture upon Treasons and American Expeditions, be not Liberty in its utmost Extent, then Words have lost their Meaning, and we can be certain of nothing. But to what End all this? With what View this rambling Commentary on State Law, and military Differtation on West-Indian Invasions? Surely to no other Purpose than to confound weak Minds, and by a Mixture of vile Suggestions and artful Transitions, providing equally for poisoning the Reader's Thoughts, and faving the Author's Bacon. Here lies the Dexterity of the Writer, here lies the Merit of the Piece; herein confilts the Worth of Caleb's Correspondent : He drives to an Inch. For being, as he affures us, acquainted with the Mystery of Treason, he can write a Linsey-woolsey Paper, Treason in one Light, and Loyalty in another.

But it may be urged, that I have push'd the Matter too far. The Author of the Letter fo far from afferting the treasonable Agreement, expressly says, that he cannot fo much as believe the Declarations on which the Probability of this Agreement is founded were ever made; and that all this Discourse of Treason is introduced to support this Opinion, and to shew how improbable it is, these Declarations ever were made, or, consequently, any such Agreement ever thought of— True—this is the Loyal Side of the Paper. But if the Thing was really so, how came the Author to pen this Paper? If he thought the Hague Letter a Forgery, why did he trouble himself about it? Or seeing these Declarations so absurd and ridiculous as to deserve no Belief, why did he not leave them to be laugh'd at? He cannot plead the Necessity of undeceiving the World about them; for he agrees neither the Dutch nor the French could have been imposed upon, even if these Declarations had been made to them. On the other hand, if this was all Artifice, if the Declarations were made only with a View of deceiving, this takes away the Treason; for it manifestly supposes there was no such secret Contract, the revealing of which might have hinder'd our deceiving ourselves. It is manifest there-fore, that this Loyal Side of the Paper is not the Right Side, but that the Tale was thus wrought - that - it might turn upon Occasion. This, I hope, will be thought a full Solution of the Objection.

The subsequent Part of this Epistle is not less odd, nor less calculated to raise strange Notions in the Heads of his Readers than the Beginning, but rather exceeds it. A magnificent Description is given of the Wealth, Freedom and Happiness of Charter Governments, wherein the People are ruled by whom they please, how long they please, and in what Manner they please, at least so this worthy Gentleman represents it. But it cannot be suppos'd that Colonies should be freer, or more at Ease than their Mother Countries; consequently these Propofitions will be naturally applied to our own Conflitution, and the Populace will expect in Old England all those Privileges which are here conceded to the New and all the rest of our Plantations. It is amazing how fuch Projects come to be thought feasible. In the first place it is certain, that tho' in New Governments such Powers might invite and encourage Buccaneers for a Season, yet it must be a Method of another Kind which would establish new Comers and fix them to the Place, no: by unreasonable Privileges, but by affording a granting perior Profit. The Scheme this Man proposes would put Sovereign Authority into the Hands of such as are least fit for it, and his Project would make the People in a new Settlement not free like Men, but wild like Cattle on the Hill roving at Discretion, and neither capable of advancing their own Affairs much, or of bearing fuch subsequent Restrictions as those would impose who beit understood their Interests, and were more concern'd for their Welfare in point of Interest than themfelves. We see too, if Experience is to guide us, that the Colonies of other Nations thrive as well as ours, tho' under very different Kinds of Government. So that it

is plainly the Administration, rather than the Form which is material.

What feems to put the Construction I infift on out of all doubt is, the Declaration he has been pleas'd to pen for the Indians, Spaniards, Negroes, and other Innabitants of the Spanish West Indies, and which I must transcribe to prevent all Suspicion of doing him Injustice : ' You shall be henceforth govern'd by Laws of your own making, enacted by a free, equal Repre-fentative, that shall be frequently, that is to say, annually chosen by you, or, if you will, removable by their Conflituents at Pleasure. The Representatives shall consist either of one House or of two Houses, the one like a Committee, to form and propole Laws, the other, to confirm; it shall be which is thought best, by the best Judges of such Matters, (the Council of Patriots) or as you yourselves shall fix. Your Laws shall be put in Execution by Magistrates of your chu-fing, and chosen annually. You shall be protected by our Fleets, defended by our Garrisons; that is, so far and fo far only, and fo long only, as you yourfelves defire. All we ask of you in return is, to confess a Sovereignty in the Crown of Great Britain, but limit. ed as aforesaid; and to traffick wholly with us, or under such Regulations of Trade, as all our Colonies in this Part of the World do observe." This is the Malecontents Scheme of Government, and every Man is at liberty to compare it with our own Constitution, and fay which he likes best: A Matter at this time which more nearly concerns him than he may imagine.

How confistent such a Declaration as this would appear under the Sanction of Royal Authority, I leave every Man to determine, who confiders what Sort of Power is referv'd to the Crown in the Declaration itself. Besides, if the People in those Countries are to be free, why should this Nation be bound to do fo much for them ? If Subjects, why should they be on better Terms than all other Subjects? Surely this plainly intimates, that the Indians, Spaniard, Negroes, have little to do with this Matter, but that the pretended Declaration was drawn to put our Colonies in a Ferment; and I am inclin d to be the more positive in this, because the Craftsman's Colleague Common Sense has been long and openly engaged in the fame Defign. It is undoubtedly an Act of the utmost Malignity in this Sense, and yet in any other Sense (to make Sense of it) we can hardly take it. Add to this the Time in which it is published, when Recruits and Orders are going to the Welt-Indies, and fome Idea ay be form d of the Zeal and Loyalty of these Men.

While Papers of this Stamp are indultriously circulated through the Nation, there certainly needs no Apology for penning such Resultations as I am forc'd upon: Yet I confess it is with as great Resustance I meddle with these Writers as they with Gazetteers; because I am conscious such Controversies (how necessary soever) afford but little Satisfaction to the Reader: I hope however speedily to make him some Amends by Essays of a very different Nature.

Aug. 22. 1741. R. FREEMAN.
P. S. I should not have departed from my Resolution of sticking to more important Subjects than personal Altercations, but on account of the unjuit as well as scurrilous Attack of that antiquated Scold Dame D' Anvers, to whom, left she should deasen the Publick, I must return some Answer. As to the Paper she mentions in this Day's Craftsman, I folemnly declare I know nothing of it or its Author As to Blafphemy, I was never suffected of it: But Madam D'Anvers must remember a imall Falshood pinn'd down under her Hand about one an Acquaintance of hers, whose Helps she receiv'd and applauded, but decry'd them again when there was something faid about Blasphemy, which I perceive has run in her Head ever since. My Dame (like other Old-women) gives herself mighty Airs; but for what? Does not all the World know her Station? Is the not Politi-Housekeeper to that eminent Tradesman of R- U-A-1 C - G - P For Shame, Madam! give over these filly Flights, the World will think you Maudlin. Take my Advice, dream no more of Quality but mind your Bufiness while you have it to mind, otherwife D-ck-y, (who minds nothing but the Pence) may chance to turn you out of your Place. Saturday Sept. 5.

On the 26th of August, the Bireb-day of LOVIS XIV.

and of Sir R. W.

WO Herous Births this fignal Day adorn;

Two Herous Births this figual Day adorn a In Gallia one, and one in Britain both.

On Lewis, Fame by Fortune's forc'd t'attend, And waits on Walpole, as fair Freedom's Friend. Heav'n, that it might impartial Justice snew, The Tyrant gave, but gave a Patriot too.
The last attones the Elis the first had done. And Providence from Fate this Day bath won.

Genoa, Aug. 22. N.S.

A Datch Ship lately arrived at this Port, has brought Letters from the Dutch Merchants to their Correspondents here, which fignify, that their East-India Company is under the greatest Consternation at the late Revolution in the Island of Java, where the Governor, or Viceroy depated by the faid Company, has put all the Chinese who trade to Batavia to the Sword, above 30000 of 'em having been massacred : For this they apprehend the Emperor of China will take a sweet Revenge, and put a Stop to the Commerce of the Dutch throughout his Dominions, if not feize the Island by main Force. The fame Letters add, that the Directors of the Company have had several Meetings both at Amsterdam and Middleburgh, to consider of Measures to remedy this Danger; and that they have caus'd an Information to be drawn up against the Governor of Batavia, and some other Officers or Directors residing on the faid Island, who are accus'd of having exceeded their Powers, by acting with too much Cruelty, and giving too much Liberty to the Soldiers to plunder. There has been such a Drought here for some time past, that the Country is quite ruin'd; for which Reason Publick Prayers are put up in all the Churches, and a General Procession has been order'd with the Ashes of St. John Baptift, for obtaining Rain, most of the Wells, and Rivers too being so dry that the Generality of the Mills cannot work.

Vienna, Sept. 2 N. S. Tho' we have no News of Mr. Robinson's Negociation, yet the Peace with the King of Prussia is look'd upon as certain; and we are affur'd the last Express the Council of War sent to the Count de Neuperg, carry'd him Orders to be ready to march with his Army to Bohemia. 'Tis faid there's nothing but the Affair of Juliers and Berg can spin out the Negociation any longer; the King of Prussia demanding that the Queen should guarantee his Pretenfions to those two Dominions, and her Majesty chusing rather to continue Neuter. We are affur'd that the last Courier from Dresden, brought Orders to the Saxon Minister here to declare, that the Saxon Troops shall march to the Queen's Affillance as foon as the Affair

of Silefia is adjusted.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Eljeneur, Sept. 9. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 6th, John Chapman from Riga, James Plaxton from Stockholm, both for Hull; William Allifon, from ditto for London: On the 8th, James Burrel', from Riga for Newcastle; Robert Lawson, from Wolgast for Rotterdam : On the 9th, David Lilly, from Lynn for Dant

. Those Masters outward bound are fail'd, the Wind at S. E. as continues still.

HOME PORTS.

Bover, Sept. 7. Wind N. Came in the Friendship, Stephenson, and the John and Mary, Clark, from Rouen; the Dolphin, Gray, and the Mary, Tucker, both from Weymouth; the Flerce; Smith, and the Swift, Hucfon, from Plymouth; the Mary, Pearce, from Exeter, the Su cefs, Sheppard, from Shoreham, and the Willing mind, Baffet, from Portfinouth, all for London; the Warrington, Shotten, for Well, and the Friendship, Tickner, for Yarmouth, both from Milford; the Two Friends, Puncher, from Plymouth, and the Ellis and Francis, Wickerman, from Portf. mouth, for Scarborough. Arrived the William and Ann, Maine, from St. Kitts; the Neptine, Boyd, and the Martha, Gerrard, both from Antigua; the Bonetta, Hammond, and the Dispatch Sloop, Coopson, both from Jamaica; and the Lion, Odiorne, from N. Caro-

Deal, Sept. 7. Wind S. E. Carne down and fail'd thro', the Stubbington, Mauger, for Leghorn; the Pultency, Purcell, for Dublin; the William and Mary

Yacht.

This Morning fail'd for the River, the Hamptoncourt, Burford, Falmouth, and Windsor, and the Aldhorough for the Wellward. Arriv'd and remains his Majefty's Ship Lyme, from a Cruize; the Lady Elizabeth, -, for Portimouth.

G avelend, Sept. 7. Pass'd by the Middleburgh Pac-ket, Moodie, from Middleburgh; the Dolly, Burleigh,

fom high

At St. Christophers, the Sea-nymph, Black, from Gibraltar.

At Plymouth, the Sheldon, Read, from Jamaica; the James, Tatnell, from ditto.

At Portland, the Ebenezer, Macky, from ditto.

LONDON, September 9.

Yesterday Morning John Olmius, Esq. Member of Parliament for Colchester, was married at Guildhall Chapel to Miss Ann Billers, Daughter of Sir William Billers, Knt. and Alderman, an agreeable young Lady with fine Accomplishments, and 150001. Fortune.

Last Week died at his House near Taunton in Somerfetshire Dr. Bere, Son of Thomas Bere, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for Twerton, Devon. He was a very learned and eminent Physician, and a Gentleman zealoufly attach'd to the Interest of his King and Country.

Yesterday the Lords Justices met at the Cockpit, Whitehall, when their Excellencies were pleased to order the Parliament, which flood prorogued to the 10th instant, to be farther prorogued to the 27th of October

The same Day Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder of this City, attended their Excellencies, and made Report of the Seven Malefactors now under Sentence of Death in Newgate; when the Six following were ordered for Execution; viz.

James Hall, for the barbarous Murder of his Master,

Mr. Penny of Clement's Inn.

Henry Cooke, for divers Robberies on the Highway. Joseph Hudson, for stealing a Black Gelding of Mr. Gilpin.

Patrick Bourn, and Elizabeth Hardy, for Burglary. And Mary Harris, for affaulting and stripping a Child about ten Years of Age in Lamb's Conduit-fields.

Their Excellencies were pleased to repreive for Transportation, Mary White, alias Shays, alias Ryan, a Fortune-teller, for stealing three Five Guinea Pieces of Gold out of the House of Capt. Maynard.

The above-mention'd James Hall is t be drawn on a Hurdle from Newgate on Monday next and executed at the Fnd of Catherine-street in the Strand, and afterwards to be hung in Chains at Beggars Bush between Kenfington and Acton.

The other Malefactors are to be executed at Tyburn

on Wednesday next.

His Grace the Duke of Somerfet has presented the Rev. Mr. Ramiden Dodiworth to the Rectory of Troubridge in Wiltshire, void by the Death of the Rev.

BANKRUPTS.

Philip Smith and Martin Smith, of French Ordinary Court, Crutched Friars, London, Merchants and Part-

High Water this Day Morning og 37 Evening at London Bridge.

Bank Stock 141. India 155. South Sea 101 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto 109 to 110 1-8th to 110. Three per Cent. 98 1-half to 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 95. Five per Cent. ditto 74. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 31. 16s to 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulacion ol. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 5-8ths Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

This Tay to Dublifbeo.

(Price Four-Pence.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number III On Disputes and Controversies in Religion.
What have the greatest Part of the Comments and Dis uter
upon the Laws of God served for, but to make the Meaning
more doubtful, and so perplen the Sense? What hatt been
the Effect of those multiplied, curious Distinctions, and cute Nicesies, but Observies and Uncertainty, leaving the Words, more unintelligible, and the Reader more at a Loss ? Locke on Flum, Understand, B. III. C. 10. Sect. 12.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Bail in Paterfier Row

where may be had, the Two Preceding Numbers. Price 4d. each. And also the following,

I. A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Expos'd and Deferted

Young Children. Price 4 d.
II A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Re-

marks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account; &c. of the Sa-crament. Price 6 d.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freel ers of the County of Tork

GENTLEMEN.

R. TURNER having accepted of the low made to him by the Gentlemen, Clery, an holders met on Saturday the 29th of August, to an a Proper Person to represent this County in Particular and Interest and Saturday of the County in Particular and Interest and Saturday. Your Votes and Interest are defined for Mr. Ton the enfuing Election.

> This Day is publifed, (Price 15) On a large, new Letter and fine Paper, Number VII. Which completes

ORACE'S Odes, Epodes, and Ca Seculare Translared into English Profe, as Original as the different Idi ms of the Latin and Languages would allow: With the Latin Text in the Page, and Critical, Historical, Geographical and Notes in English, from the best Commentator, both and modern, essecially M. Dacier, and P. Sander. Notes in English, from the ben Commencators, both and modern, effectially M. Dacier, and P. Sanadon Prelace to each Ode, illustrating its Difficulties, and for Prelace to each Ode, illustrating its Difficulties, and the feveral Ornaments and Design; also the vestact of the feveral Sorts of Verse in design of the View of what Sort of Verse each Ornaming at one View of what Sort of Verse each Ornamin at in mo other Horace yes extant. Together the Latin Text put into Order of Construction. For the Schools as well as of Private Gentlemen.

Printed for Joseph Davidson, at the Angel in the Purchase of the

This Day are Publifled, The following BOOKS of DEVOTION By the Most Reverned Dr. E D WARDSY late Lord Archbishop of Tuam in Ireland.

Newly Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged; I. DLAIN instructions for the Youn Ignorant, comprized in a short and easy Expethe Church Catechism, adapted to the Understanding mory of the meanest Capacity. The Seventh Edwa 3 d. or 258, per Hundred.

3d. or 20s. per Hundred.

II. Some thort and eafy Directions for fpending of well, by which (if every Day carefully offerre) a M be much enabled thro' God's Grace, to fpend his whell. The Sixth Edition. Price a d. or 6s, per Hun III. An Effay towards making the Knowledge of Reafy to the meaneft Capacity: Reing, a floot and piccount of the Doctrines and Rules of Christianity. The

I.dition. Price 2 d. or 128 per Hundred.

1 V. An Answer to all the Excuses and Pretencest commonly make for their not coming to the Holy Commonly make for their not coming to the Holy Common of the End and the Holy Commonion, the Obliga ion to receive a Behaviour of our felves both at and after it. The

Behaviour of ourselves both at and after R. 1962 Edition. Price 3 d. or 20 s. per Hundred.

V. A. Help to the devout Performance of Private The Second Edition. Price 1 d. or 6 s. per Hundred.

VI Some Rules for the Conduct of Human Lie, the Way of Living, r. Wikly. 2. Harmoniouly. 3 ably and Quietly 4. In Business. 5. In much Busines the Intervals of Business. 7. In Travel. Price 3 d. per Hundred. per Hundred.
VII. The Way to Eternal Salvation plainly point

Price 2 d. or 12.5. per Hundred.
All Printed for and S ld by Thomas Tars. (Suct the late Mr. Richard Williamson) Bookfeller, by Inn.-Gate, Holborn. Of whom may be had the Author

For the PALSY, An infallible and speedy Cure, by one Medicine, being a most pleasant Ch Tineture, to be taken in Drops,

WHICH gives instant Relief in VV Paralytick or Nervous Indispositions, proceeds what Cause soever; and also in all Wesknesses, or Decay ture, whether from Old Age, or occasioned by outin ness of Body, or any Irregularities of Living, fick Drinking, &c. whereby Nature is forely weakened, a in a Manner quite spoiled. This infallible Chymical Tincture is endued with cifick Qualities, that is instantly enters the Nerves, t

cifick Qualities, that it initiatly enters the Nerve, cipal Scat of all Complaints of a Paralytick kind, natural Heat and Strength to a Degree confinent with State of Health; and in a very little time perietly of Paralytick Weakneffes of the longest standing; and raralytick Weakneffes of the longest standing; and severally the worst Effects of it either on old or young shaking or trembling of the Limbs, Numbers, creek ness on any Part of the Body; as has been happing the by great Numbers of both Sexes, and all Ages, better the publication.

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It is exceeding pleasant to take, fafe in Operation perfectly agreeable to the Stomach and Palate, great Digeftion, causes a good Appetite, revives and faring whole Human Frame, and is so fast and regular all Paralytick, Convolsive, and other Nervous Indipathat nothing in the World was ever yet known to near it.

It is fold by fpecial Order of the Author, only Markham's Toythop, the Seven Stars under & De Church in Fleet-fireet, for g s. 6 d. cach Bothe.

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August 12, 1741.

F all Stations in Life I think that of a British Minister of State the most unhappy, as it is most liable to Obloque and Reproach. Let his Intentions be never so upright, he is sure to be suspected; let his Conduct be never so wise and uniform, he is certain it will be impeach'd: Every and Detractive and he must except to he

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pit joint out a thousand Passinges in the Works film in the Opposition to the Government, it Ministry have been vilisy'd for Intentions a metiod, and for Actions which would have an inversal Applause in any other Country ser; but, till very lately, I don't remember me there are the publickly, to carry on the favourite Mynation.

me inconfilent this contradictory Behaviour in Writers that had always prun'd thembaing wrote with the same Views and on the beles, we may suppose it was not without mainuch as Authors so distinguish'd for Sagacity such as Messieurs D' Anvers and Vinegar are, set he induo'd to give the Lye to each other his Print, but with a View of promoting the doubtion in one mysterious Shape or other. The standour and Plainness, we shan't pretend the Mysteries of these profound Adepts in Possible Labourer, the Author of Common Sense, so we may soon expect a labour'd Desence of them, for having justify'd the Fitness of our man upon the City of Carebagena, in his Jourship the 1th, and of the Champion, for having the direct contrary in his Paper of the Sch in In this All-sufficient Scribe rothing is difficult.

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heiter which he would dispute,
home, change Hands, and still consute, &c.

thereura to our jarring Statesmen: Let us hear a Confilman rings the Chimes on the Fitness of the 'I chuse, says he, to write on this Point, congue the Fitness of the Design, because it hath been mendy said, that if we had taken Carthagena hold have either demolish'd and quitted it, or they diverge the prize. Surely they who argue to not consider what Sort of a Place Carthagena with value of the Prize. It is a mighty City, such Province annex'd to it as its Appurtenance, which she city is the Capital. Taking this City is the Province full of rich adjoining to, and communicating beyond all with of preventing it, with other rich Provinces ancompass it. The taking this City would suit of preventing it, with other rich Provinces and it is they never can be fuished but by our having shanish anexica, &cc.'

the clair Politician of the Party had thus loudly addine Filmin of the Design, and for once went in Road to vindicate the Conduct of the Minimering the Attack of Cartiagena before any if the Spanish Possessions in America, sew, I be upsted that an Under Graduate of his own Kidwid be the first to impeach not only his Underly but his Probity and Sincerity also, for having the this Probity and Sincerity also, for having the twister in the Gazetteer could have handled the Counsellor more roughly than one of his blow-Labourers, the doughty Capt. Vinegar.

In the Counsellor more roughly than takes a Gundet, in his Paper of the 8th instant. To

mend this Matter (fays be) some have represented the Possessina of this Place, [Carthagena] as of extraordinary Consequence to us; and, amongst the rest, a Letter in the Craftsman of July 11. prefers it to the Hawannab itself, and even recommends renewing the Actempt. This I little expected, considering how fully the contary has been proved in this Paper, &c.

The Author, after this Charge against poor Caleb, endeavours to shew the Unstiness of the Design, and then proceeds ... For these Reasons it has been said, by Persons of Discernment, [mind the polite Infinuation that Caleb doats] that, in case we had taken Cartha gena, we should have been oblig'd either to demolish it or restore it upon a Peace. This Opinion the Writer of the Letter in the Craftsman ridicules, without taking the least Notice of the Reasons alledg'd to support it. On the contrary, he afferts, that the taking this City would have finish'd our Disputes with Spain, &c. but fays nothing to prove rubat he advances, farther than that Carthagena is a rich and mighty City, and that the Possession of it would give us a just Title to trade in the Spanish West-Indies, which at present we carry on by iteaith. This, Sir, you see is the very Reason given by others, [himself] to shew why we ought not to meddle with Carthagena.

To avoid filling my Paper with dull Quotations, I must intreat the Reader to be at the pains of perusing, in the Original, the gentle Correction at large bellow'd by this upstart Writer upon a grave Author, that had ferv'd almost Three Apprenticeships to the Trades of Treaty-mender and Fault-finder. Whether or no aWriter of Caleb's Weight and Standing will think it below him to measure Pens with this Green-horn, I can't fay; but certain I am, that it behoves him to take down this Hockley-ith Hole Champion, before he rifes to the Height he feems to aspire at. For should he be permitted with Impunity to lay about him thus on Friends and Foes promiscuously, 'tis probable he may so far become the Idol of the Mob, as to reduce Caleb's Thousands to Hundreds, if not to Scores: And shou'd ever this happen to be the Cafe, I scarce think that the Patriot' Squire would think it worth his while to continue his Lucubrations. For how warm foever he may be in the glorious Cause of Liberty, 'tis more than probable that the Publick will hear no longer of him than he can find his particular Account in his Weekly Entertainments. Should Mr. D'Anvers take it amis, that I here infinuate he is no better than a Hireling to his Printer, let him remember how often he has call'd worthier Men than himfelf by the like Name, for appearing in Defence of their King and Country.

r. Z.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept. 1. By reason of the Sickness and Mortality at Galway, the Assizes which were to have been held there on the 24th ult. are adjourn'd to the 5th of October, in hopes the Coldness of the Season may abate the Sickness.

All this Week there has been a very hot Press for

Last Saturday dy'd Mr. John Petticrew a Quaker, a great Dealer in the Linen Trade, and so well belov'd, that-Yesterday all the London Traders in our River fir'd Minute Guns from the Time that the Corpse lest his House till it was interr'd.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 3. Friday last the Rev. Mr. John Sandilands Minister at Sanquhar, being thrown from his Horse, pitch d upon his Head, and so fractur'd his Skull, that he died soon after. He was a pious and learned Divine, and a very polite Gentleman.

HOME PORTS.

Mountsbay, Sept. 5. Since my last came into our Pier and anchor'd in the Road, the Lydia, Davis, from Tenby for Exon; the James and John, Gregory, from London for this Place; the Mary, Mortruel, from Roan for Dubln; the Molham Trader, Mountjoy, from Plymouth for ———; the Dolphin, Mitchell, from Padstow for Dunkirk; the Mary, Fortune, from Cork for Rotterdam; the Industry, Drake, from Plymouth for Clovelly; the Providence, Crumbe, from Milford for Yarmouth; the Friendship, Sayes, from Tenby for Rotterdam; the Nightingale, Certis, from Liverpool for this Place; and the Eleanor, Hooper, from Neath for this Place.

Falmouth, Sept. 5. Since my last arrived the Jemimi, Stewart, from Jamaica; and the Penzance Coles, from London: 'Who spoke with the Jane, Parker, 'from Jamaica, about fix Leagues from Portland, all 'well.'

Plymouth, Sept. 6. Came in his Majesty's Ship the Lynn, Capt. Popham, from Cork; the Notredame, Byzzill, from Morlaix; and the Success, Hutten, from Sunderland.

Comes, Sept. 7. Wind E. S. E. Came in the Lovely Betty, Wane, from Jamaica for London.

Dover, Sept. 8. Wind S. W. Arriv'd the Expedition, Pring'e, from Jamaica: the King David, Chad, from Maryland; and a Schooner from New England, Name unknown.

Deal, Sept. 8. Wind S. W. Arrived the Sheldon, Read, the Ebenezer, Macky, the Refolution, Creek, the Kitty and Nora, Robinson, and the Elizabeth and Mary, Davis, all from Jamaica; the Dragon, Tyshurst, from Virginia; the William and Ann, Maine, from St. Kitts. Remains his Majesty's Ship Lyme, and Drake Sloop, with the Lady Elizabeth, ———, for Portsmouth

Gravefend, Sept. 8. País'd by the Buck, Atkins, from Barbados, and the Three Brothers, Deheon, from Calais

LONDON, September 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 15.

The last time I wrote to you, I took notice, that the Conjectures of our Politicians might possibly prove as authentick as any News I could write. Time seems now to have justify'd that Conjecture; for our Letters from Munich of the 5th instant, bring us a Kind of Manifesto from the Elector of Bavaria, under the Title of a Deduction of the Rights of that Electoral House to the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and the other States of the House of Austria. It is but short, yet strongly and peremptorily express'd, so that without doubt the Rights pretended, and the Arguments advanced therein, will be speedily supported by the last Reason of Princes.

A Correspondent of mine at Francsort, who has hitherto never deceiv'd me, by a Letter dated the 9th instant, assures me, that on the 17th uit. a Convention was fign'd between his most Christian Majesty and the King of Prussia, and that the latter had rejected the Propositions made him by Mr. Robinson on the Part of the Queen of Hungary; which agrees with what is written by the last Post from Berlin, that the King had given Orders for settling the Posts in Silesia on the same Foot with those in Brandenburgh, and that his Prussian Majesty was determined to put the Government of Breslau into such a Method as might

render it as useful to him as possible.

To make some Amends for this ill News, they write from Vienna of the 2d instant, that the Designs of the King of Sardinia begin to disclose themselves, so that it is no longer a Secret, why he is so vigorous in his Martial Preparations. In short, it is said with great Assurance, that this Prince is determined to maintain the Peace of Italy to the utmost of his Power, and to oppose the Entrance of all Foreign Troops is for which purpose he is busy in negociating a Treaty with a certain Court, and will shortly demand the young Archduches in Marriage. There is something very probable in this Account, and as it is withal very pleasing to every body here, it meets with general Credit. Perhaps by the next Post I may be able to write to you more fully.

Letters from Naples of the 22d Aug. mention an Edict lately published there, which gives the Nobility a great deal of Uneaffness. It directs, that no Perfon of what Rank foever shall appear in publick with any more than two Servants, on pain of forfeiting a thousand Crowns. It likewise forbids any more than two Footmen to walk together in the Streets, when absent from their Matters, under pain of being whipt; and requires moreover, that all such Servants as cannot provide themselves with Places in a certain time, shall retire to the Places of their Birth, on pain of being treated as Vagabonds.

Such as are intercited in our East India Company discover no small Uneasiness at the Progress of the Danish Trade in those Parts, it appearing, that in a Sale which is on be made at Copenhagen the 25th infint, the will be expected an amazing Quancty of

' Eat

East India Goods. If the Swedes are as fortunate in " that Trade, they will in all Probability serve a great · Part of Germany, and perhaps beget an Inclination in the Inhabitants of certain Islands at no great Distance from them to enter into a clandestine Trade,

which might be more prejudicial to their Neighbours than any thing they could openly carry on.

The George, Capt. Gray, was spoke with the 19th of August, 70 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly, bound from London to Maryland, all well.

Prince John Adolphus of Saxe-Gotha arriv'd the Beginning of last Week from Utrecht and Amsterdam at the Hague; as did also Mr. Cope from London; who is going to Hamburgh, to be the British Resident there in the room of Sir Cyril Wych, the latter being to repair to Petersburgh, and to assume the Character of his Majefty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, in the room of Mr. Finch, who has defir'd to be recall'd because the Air of that Country does not agree with his

They write from Hanover, that when the King went to Madam Hattorf's House to see his Guards pass by for the Camp, together with the Bothmar Batallion which had been in Garison at Zell, he was attended by Prince William of Hesse Cassel, a great many other Persons of Distinction, and all the Foreign Ministers, not excepting M. Buffy; and that Prince William was fo taken with the Appearance which the Guards made, that he faid fuch Men might fasely be depended on.

On Monday last died at his House at Mile-End, Thomas Heath, Efq. possessed of a plentiful Ettate, which

he has left to his Son Bayley Heath, Efq;. Mr. Richard Shergold, Printer to the Honourable the Commissioners of the Lottery 1741, at his Office in Pope's-head-alley, over-against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, buys and fells Tickets and Shares of Tickets in the faid Lottery. A correct Numerical-Book will be kept there during the Drawing; and his Register-Book is now open'd, that any Person entering their Numbers et 6 d. a Ticket, may (when drawn) have an immediate Account sent them of their Success, if in Town, and by the first Post to any Part of Great Britain or Ireland. All Letters out of the Country (Post paid) will be duly anfwer'd. At his Office Schemes in French and English are given gratis. The abovefaid Richard Shergold buys and fells by Commission, South-Sea, Bank, and India Stocks, with the feweral Annuities, India Bonds, and

all Government Securities. Denbigh, Sept. 3. The flagrant and scandalous Ab-furdities re-published in the London Evening Post, first uttered by a known and profess'd Papist at Chester, meet with the utmost Contempt from the High-Sheriff, and every other Gentleman who knows the true State of a late Proceeding in this County. The Return will appear founded upon an Indisputable Majority of One hundred and Nine Legal and Unexceptionable Votes, without splitting one single Tenement, or granting one SHAM (or other) Annuity .- Is there any Gentleman in North Wales, hardy enough in his own Name to affert, that this was not the Cale of the Adversary in many Hundred Inflances ? 'Tis well known to whom the Manor of MUCK-WENLOCK in Shropfbire belongs, and how plentiful a Crop of bad Stuff that fingle Manor produced, even to become a Subject of just Ridicule in open Court. These, with many more, are Matters of Fact that will undoubtedly appear before the competent Judges, who are too wife and impartial to be prejudic'd by unreasonable Falshoods. But such goos Misrepre-fentations upon this Occasion, publish'd in so loose and extrajudicial a Manner, is plain Proof that certain Gentlemen never will, because they never dare, sland a Scrutiny and Trial in the proper Place; where they well know the strongest Evidence can be given against them of every Practice that FRAUD, VIOLENCE, and CORRUPTION could projuce; and that the only proper, juit, and legal Methods have been taken to discourage and prevent the most shameful Invasions of the Rights of Freeholders, and Violations of Law.

High Water this Day Evening Morning 11 32 at London Bridge. 10 55

Banle Stock 141 1-4th to 141. India Nothing done. South Sea 102. Old Annuity 111 1-half to 3-4ths to 5 8ths. New ditto 110 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 98 1-half to 3-4ths Seven per Cent. Loan 94. Five per Cent. ditto Nothing done. Royal Affurance 88. London Affurance 11 1-8th. African 10. India Bonds 31. 18s. to 19s. Premium. Bank Circulation 61. 2 s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 5-8ths Prem. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 100 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 95. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112.

Stehun-heath, alias Poplar Marsh Sewers. Hereas a new Admeasurement and Plan have been W made of the Lands within this Level, by Order of the General Session of Servers, held for the said Level on the 5th of May 1740 : This is to give Notice, that the faid Plan, with the Admeasurement, is, by Order of the Committee appointed by the said Sessions, left at the House of Mr. Benjamin Coker fenior, the Expenditor, near Limebouje Church, for the Inspection and Perujal of the several Owners and Occupiers of the faid Lands: And if any of the faid Owners or Occupiers are diffatisfied with the faid Admeafurement, and defire to have their Lands re-admeasur'd, the Measurers appointed by the Saia Committee wile be ready to re-admeasure the same, with any proper Person they shall appoint, till the 31st of October next.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Tork

GENTLEMEN, HAVE for some Time past flatter'd myself with the agreeable Prospect of spending the Remainder of my Days amongst you in a Private Station, after Thirty Years spent in the Service of my Country: But finding that a great Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, have thought proper to nominate me a Gandidate fir the County at the ensuing Election; and knowing it to be my Duty to submit my Private Satisfaction to their Commands, I therefore beg Leave to affure you, That if I have the Ho-nour of your Concurrence, I shall still persevere in the faithful Discharge of the great Trust you repose in me, by enteavouring to support the King against all His and Your Enemies, to protest the Liberties, Trade, and real Interest of my Country, and to maintain our happy Constitution both in Church and State. I am,

GENTLEMEN, Your most Obliged, Faithful, Kirkleatham, Sept. and Obedient Servant, CHO. TURNER. 3. 1741.

WHEREAS JOHN WAITE, late one of the Vears of Age, and about Five Foot Eight Inches bigh, well (et, round visag'd, small grey Eyes, very light Eye-brows and Eye-lashes, and of a most remarkable fresh Completion, absented himself on Wednesday the 13th of May last from his Duty at the Bank, and is supposed to have secreted, or taken away with him from the Bank, East-India Bonds, amounting to a confiderable Value;

And Whereas Warrants are iffued for Apprehending and Taking the faid John Waite, This is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and secure the said John Waite, to be dealt with according to Law, shall receive of the faid Governor and Company the Sum of Three hundred Pounds over and above the Two hundred Pounds offered in former Advertisements, in the Whole Five hundred Pounds.

David Legrofs, Secretary.

ACOB DE PAIBA, who in all former Lo teries has been one of the greatest Dealers, takes this publick Way to acquaint his Friends, that he gives his Attendance daily at Gar away's Coffee house in Exchange Alley, from Nine in the Morning till Five in the Evening.

Exchange Alley being the known Centre for transacting of

I otteries. Adventurers may the better be informed of the true Market Price, at which the faid Jacob de Paisa will be always ready and willing to buy or fell; and whereas the cAst of Parliament directs that this Lossery shall be drawn sooner than usual, and the Bank have therefore delivered out the Tichers, he has already completed by Parliament and in Parliament. Tickets, he has already competed his Payments, and is in Pos-

N. B. There being more large Prizes in the present Lottery, and Ten Thousand Tickets less than there were in any Lottery for the Publick fince the Year 1713, it is more than probable that these Tickers will be scarce before the Drawing.

Last Saturday was published, (Price one Shilling) No. III. (containing Seven Sheets) of the Supplement to Dr. Harris's LEXICON TECHNICUM, which, with those Two Volumes, will make the most useful Set of Books and complext Body of Arts

and Sciences yet extant, and is a very confiderable Improvement of Mr. Chambers's Cyclopadia. By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN N.B. A Number of this Work will be published regularly once a Fortnight, and the Whole completed in about Thirry

Numbers. Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternofter Row, and old by the following Bookellers, viz. F. Gyles in Holbourn, J Stagg in Westminster Hall, J. Clarke and E. Comyns under the Royal Exchange; T. Wotton, J. Whiston, and C. Bathurst, in Fleet-fireet; J. Hawkins in St. Paul's Church-yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, and R. Dodsey in Pall-mall.

Proposals and Specimens are delivered and Subscriptions taken in at the above Places.

Last Saturday was Publifid, Number XIX. Price 6d. With His MAJESTY's Road Lien YCLOPAEDIA : or, An Un Dictionary of Arts and Sciences

By E. CHAMBERS, F.R.S.

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The General Character and Establish's Reput Work has obtain'd, is sufficiently manifest from the and uncommon Approbation it has mer win. The prevent Imposition on the Publick, by any Persona declously imitating this excellent Work, and to according to Persons who do not chuse to purchase the Whole the Proprietors propose to publish it in the following with

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The most Delightful Fragrant TINCTU the Breath, Teeth and Gums. T once using makes the BRE

most charmingly fine, sweet, and pl asan; the perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the most cure for the Scunwy in the Guase in the World It infallibit preserves the Breath, Teeth and Gum

at intallibly preserves the Breath, Teeth and Gune utmost Beauty and Perfection, if they are no Ways of and if they are, immediately rectifies all their Def the fame Minute it is used it makes the most feeding finell incomparably fine and charming, and in a see foesfectually cures, that a disagreeable Breath will not It instantly makes the blacket and most foul Teeth with a and delicately beautiful; infallibly care.

It instantly makes the blackest and most foul Teeth ly white and delicately beautiful; infallibly picker from decaying, and those a little decay'd from hworse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Guns, he inveterate, earling the Flesh to grow up to the Teet when almost eaten quite away, and assuedly fall Teeth to Admiration. It is to be used but a few In Time, is executing pleasant, and leaves a very gain delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for most delightfully preferring and

In a Word, for most delightfully performing, and curing an ill-feented Breath, for immediately mal blackeft Teeth most excellently white, certainly intensive when loose, effectually preserving them from rottin caying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the Gun not its Equal in the Universe, as all the Quality and Gentry, who like it acknowledge. In a Word, for most delightfully performing, and

cipal Gentry, who use it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

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very agreeable to Young and Old, thus Chila
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cellence inherent in this Medicine, which is a
Property well known to the Learned, to be in some Ca
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Certain and infallible Cure fo A SCURVY, the of the longest Standing, and a with the mest aggravated Circumstances (a Distense mon to English People, that not one in a thorsaid exempt from it, and great Numbers are forely assist to being a cordial Elixir, peculiarly adapted to that in all its Forms of appearing, from the signed to that mour in the Bloot, to its atmost or last Efforts on Mature.

Nature.

For it is a true Specifick Cordial, that perfectly cording to the second of t

clined to, or troubled with the Green Sickness. This Medicine in the World to destroy Worms in Children or People, and prevent their Return; for it seems away all ropy, viscid Humours which breed them in their Bowl is so well adapted to all Constitutions, that it is described by the constitutions of th

Good Allowance is given Wholefale by Mr. King for Money to Country Shopkeepers, Sec. to fell again. The dicine will keep many Years in any Climate. The Directions given with it are large and full.